

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4861. 號三十一月六年七十七八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

日三十月五年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTON, Ludgate Circus, E.C., BATES, HENDERSON & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DRAGON & CO., 160 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BROWN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Sawtooth, QUELCH & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HEMMINS & CO., Macao, L. A. DA GRACA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, ...\$5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, .....500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—H. HOFFMUS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASCOON, Esq.  
E. R. BRILLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD,  
W. B. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.  
Hon. W. KERSWICK, Esq.  
A. MCNAUL, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
Manager.  
Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED  
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate  
of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily  
balance.

On Fixed Deposits :—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities,  
and every description of Banking and  
Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the  
chief Commercial places in Europe, India,  
Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, .....\$200,000.  
RESERVE FUND, .....\$110,000.

BANKERS.  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.  
THE CITY BANK.  
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FOR Sale.

PRESENT TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.'S OUM-L-SHAW MIXTURE, Season—1877, will be ready for delivery about 1st July. Price, delivered free in any part of the United Kingdom, per 10 catty Box, \$14; per 5 catty Box, \$8.

Early application is requested.

Hongkong, June 14, 1877. jy1

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. having been appointed SOLE AGENTS in HONGKONG for the well-known Firm of Messrs. M. B. FOSTER & SONS, (CHIEF AGENTS in ENGLAND for Messrs. BASS & CO.) are prepared to Supply ALE and STOUT of their Bottling at \$8 per Case of 3 doz. quarts, and \$10.50 per Case of 6 doz. pints.

The Superior Quality of this BEER is undoubted, and L. C. & Co. confidently recommend it.

Hongkong, May 28, 1877. jy2

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S  
Celebrated  
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

HENRY & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry."  
TH. HOEDERICK & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.  
JOHN DURAN & CO.'S CLARETS and WHITE WINES.  
STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES.  
MOULLON & CO.'S COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars.  
BLANCHY FRERES & CO.'S COGNACS.  
JUSTUS LEMBEKE & CO.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1877. jy9

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I, A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—BY ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS & A HALF.  
To be had from MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MESSRS. KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from W. H. Mossop, Esq., Marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court of Hongkong, to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 9th day of July, 1877, at Noon, on Board,—

The American Barkentine  
"ROSINA,"

Of 406 Tons Register or thereabouts, as she now lies in the Harbour of Hongkong, with Two Suits of Working SAILS, One Suit NEW SAILS, 1,500 superficial feet LUMBER, PROVISIONS, CHAINS, ANCHORS, BOATS, and all her Appurtenances.

The Vessel was Remetalled and Repaired in NEW YORK, in December, 1874, and there classed "A1", for Four Years in American Lloyd's. She was again Remetalled and Repaired at MELBOURNE, in November, 1876, at a Cost of about £1,000 and supplied with the New Suit of Sails referred to at a Cost of over £200, and was then certified by the Surveyor to the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters Association Limited, as being fit to Carry Dry and Perishable Cargo to any part of the World. She Carries 580 tons of Coal or 800 tons Light Cargo of 40 cubic feet, 9,000 piculs of Rice on 14 feet Draft. She is a fast Sailing Vessel, and is in Complete Order for Sea on the shortest notice.

She has Four BOW TIMBER PORTS, two in the Lower Hold 32 x 32 inches, and two in the 'Tween Decks 40 x 28 inches.

For further Particulars and Inventory, apply to the Undersigned.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on the fall of the hammer in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

The Vessel to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,  
Government Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1877. jy9

SPANISH CONSULATE.

TO be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Offices of the Marine Department, Manila, on the 6th day of September next, at 10 o'clock A.M., the Spanish War Vessels "BERENGUELA" and "CIRCE".

Conditions of Sale, Inventory, Form of Tender, and all other Particulars respecting the above, can be obtained at the Offices of this Consulate.

The upset Prices of the Vessels will be Frigata "BERENGUELA" ...\$20,628.98 Corvette "CIRCE" .....\$ 5,278.27 and no offer will be received which does not exceed these amounts.

A. FARAUZO,  
Consul for Spain.  
Hongkong, June 12, 1877. jy12

Notices of FILMS.

NOTICE.  
M. R. WILHELM CARL ENGEL-BRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & CO.,  
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, April 16, 1877. jy16

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUCKSHANK,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, November 31, 1876.

Notices of FIRMS

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GRANIE, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. E. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & CO.  
China, June 1, 1877. del

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. DEACON & CO. are authorized to Receive Applications for Freight and to Sign through Bills of Lading for Cargo from CANTON to EUROPE, to be transhipped to this Company's Steamers at HONGKONG.

ADAM LIND,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1877. jy25

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,  
Surveyor to Local Offices,  
and Lloyds Register of Shipping,  
2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. jy18

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been Appointed AGENT at this Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).

W. H. NOTLEY.  
Hongkong, June 6, 1877.

Intimations.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS, HAVE always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr ARYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 67, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Lung Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877. m19

NOTICE.

A THOROUGH CORRESPONDENT and ARITHMETICIAN Desires an ENGAGEMENT.

"Activity," care of this Office.

Hongkong, May 20, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned regret to inform their Customers, that in consequence of the VERY GREAT ADVANCE in the PRICE of FLOUR, they will be compelled TO RAISE the Price of their First Quality BREAD One Cent per Pound, Commencing from the 1st July, 1877.

HONGKONG AND CHINA BAKERY CO., LIMITED.  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., General Managers.  
DORABEE NOWROOZEE.  
Hongkong, June 21, 1877. jy21

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

THE OFFICES of the FRENCH CONSULATE have temporarily been REMOVED to No. 2, CLUB CHAMBERS.

G. BOULOUZE,  
Acting Consul.

Hongkong, June 20, 1877. jy20

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONDS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Office are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contribution for the Year ending 31st December, 1875, in order that the distribution of the Net Profit reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st August next, will be adjusted by the Office, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Agents.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1877. jy21

AFONG,  
PHOTOGRAPHER,  
by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,  
Governor of Hongkong;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,  
Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. "Admiral" a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

Intimations.

PIANOS, Etc.

TUNED AND REPAIRED,

BY

A. HAHN,

Care of MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

or

MESSRS. CHAS. J. GAUFF & CO.

Hongkong, June 8, 1877. jy8

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
OLYPHANT & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, June 11, 1877. jy30

NOTICE.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.</



Mails.

STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,  
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,  
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean  
Ports, Southampton,  
and London,  
Also,  
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and  
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship  
*TEHERAN*, Captain JOHNSON, will leave  
this on SATURDAY, the 30th June, at  
Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to  
A. LIND, Superintendent.  
Hongkong, June 19, 1877.

j630

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP  
COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA  
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING  
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF  
TOKIO*, will be despatched for San  
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,  
the 30th Instant, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking  
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the  
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills  
of Lading are issued for transportation to  
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San  
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central  
and South America, and to New York and  
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitau Eisho S. S. Com-  
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea  
Ports, about same date, and make close  
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection  
of various lines of Steamers to England,  
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until  
4 p.m., 29th June. Parcel Packages  
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.  
same day; all Parcel Packages should be  
marked to address in full; value of same  
is required.

Coultar Invoices to accompany Overland  
Cargo should be sent to the Company's  
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland  
Cargo are requested to endorse on the  
Envelopes the Marks and Nos. of Packages  
Shipped, to correspond with those in their  
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage  
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 3, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co, Agents.  
Hongkong, June 18, 1877.

j630

Occidental & Oriental Steam-  
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND  
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED  
STATES AND EUROPE,  
IN CONNECTION WITH THE  
CENTRAL  
AND

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING  
RAILROAD COMPANIES  
AND  
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be de-  
spatched for San Francisco via Yoko-  
hama, on FRIDAY, the 13th July, at  
3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for  
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with  
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until  
4 p.m. of the 12th Proximo. PARCEL  
PACKAGES will be received at the Office  
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages  
should be marked to address in full; value  
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6  
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per  
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight  
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the  
Company, No. 3, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.  
Hongkong, June 20, 1877.

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NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.  
(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE  
IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely  
printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from  
the Daily China Mail, is published  
twice a month on the morning of the  
English Mail's departure, and is a res-  
overy of each fortnight's current history  
of events in China and Japan, con-  
tributed in original reports and collated  
from the journals published at the various  
ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,  
Hongkong, Canton, etc., and a complete  
Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 60 cents per Copy (postage  
paid 55 cents) \$12 per annum (postage  
paid \$13.60.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY  
BAIN, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham  
Street, not later than the evening before the  
departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily  
China Mail.

## INSURANCES.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LIMITED.  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.  
JAS. B. COUGHLIN,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
POLICIES against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coals in Matsheads, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-  
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to  
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above  
Company, are prepared to grant In-  
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,  
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.  
(LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles  
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and  
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong,  
for the above Company, are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000  
on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 4, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
OF

His Majesty King George The First,  
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are pre-  
pared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London, or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt  
of instructions from the Board of  
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies  
to the extent of \$10,000 on any one first  
class ship, or to the extent of £15,000 on  
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,  
Hongkong, January 8, 1871.

MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER  
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at  
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1872.

## INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM  
TRANSIT INSURANCE CO.

THE BUSINESS of this Company has  
This Day been Transferred to THE  
MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, Old  
BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,  
WILLIAM HUNT,  
Secretary.

137, Leadenhall Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.  
20, Old Broad Street,  
LONDON,  
1st January, 1877.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL ..... £1,000,000 STERLING.

RESERVE FUND ..... £240,000 "

W. BALL,  
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,  
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET  
RECHISITES, PATENT MED-  
ICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,  
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf,  
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE  
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100  
characters, and one cent a character  
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and  
half price for repetitions during the first  
week. Subsequent week's insertions will  
be charged only one half the amount of the  
first week's charge. Advertisements for  
half a year and longer will be allowed a  
deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount,  
and contracts for more favourable terms  
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish  
Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all  
the ports and in the interior of China, all  
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,  
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the  
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru  
and other places which Chinese frequent.

When the list of Agencies is completed,  
it will be published. Agents have been  
already established in most of the above  
places, and in important ports more  
than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,  
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

A NEW STOCK OF  
NEXT JOBBING TYPES  
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED

FROM ENGLAND,

THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO  
EXECUTE

BOOK & JOB PRINTING  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

AT REASONABLE RATES.

FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES  
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.

BALL PENCILS,  
assorted colours.

MENU CARDS,

In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

—  
BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED  
PATTERNS.

—  
Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

No. 5, VOL. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and  
a Half.

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On the Twenty-eight Constellations.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary  
Intelligence.

Collectanea Bibliographica.

Notes and Queries.

The "King Kiao" or Nestorian Religion.

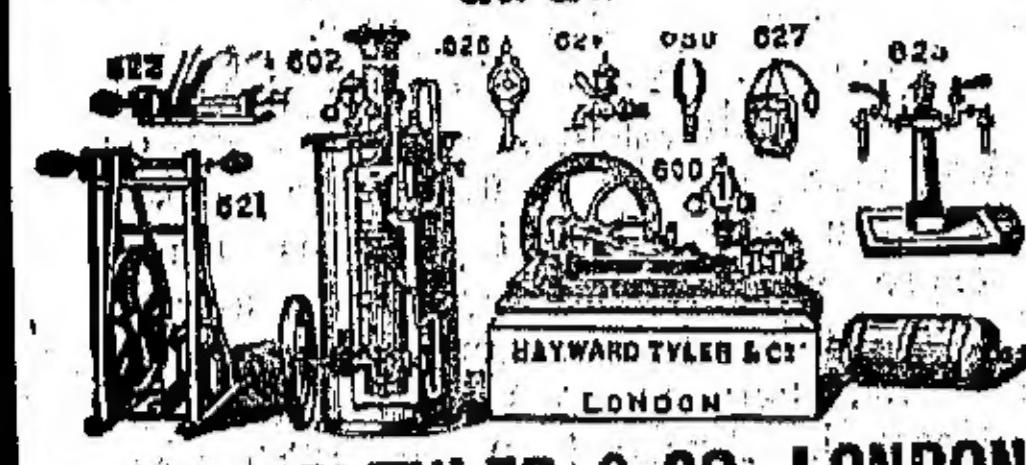
## Intimations.



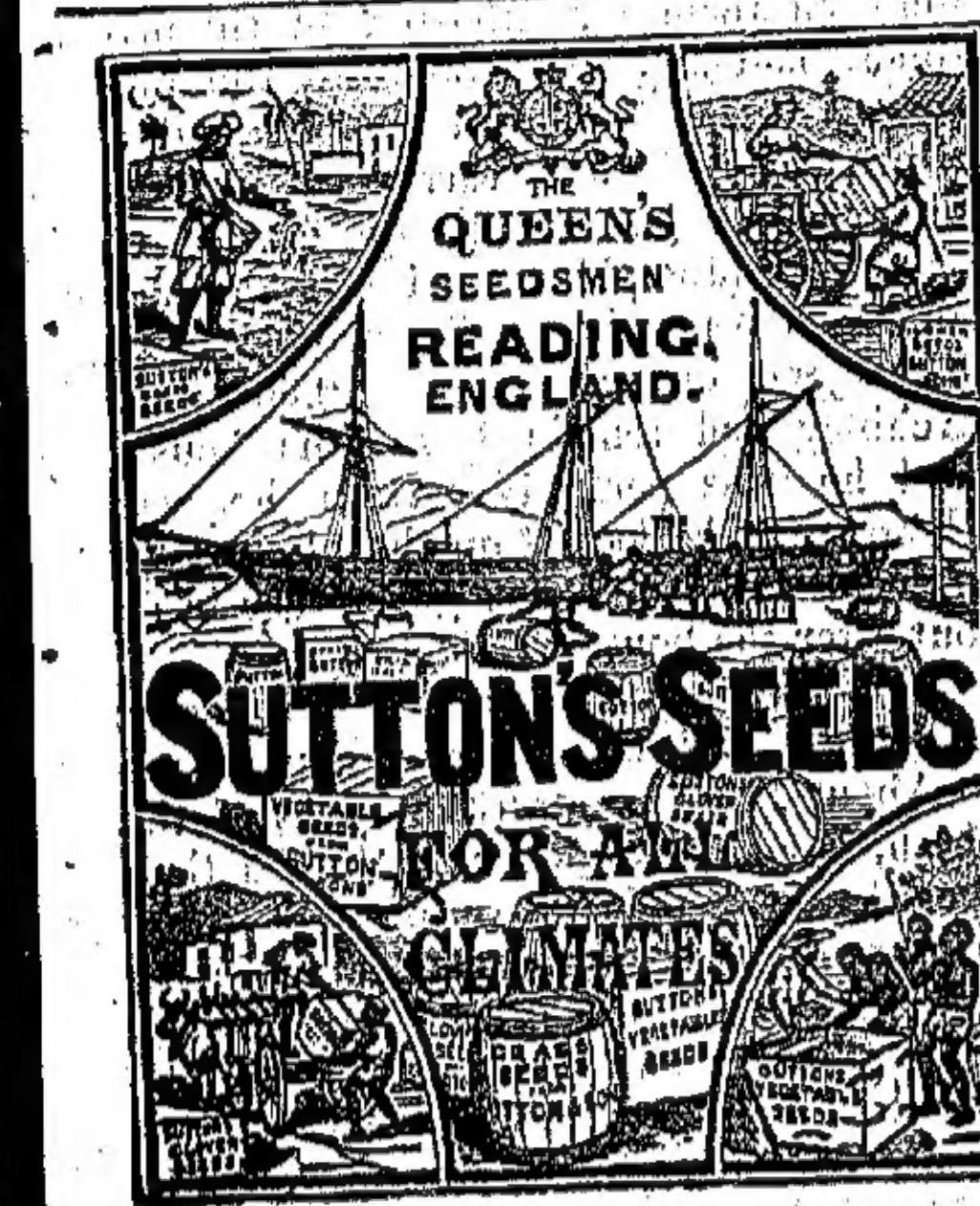
THE  
OLDEST  
HOUSE  
IN THE  
TRADE.  
ESTABLISHED 1815.

**SODA-WATER  
MACHINERY**  
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

PUMPS, ENGINES, BOILERS, BOTTLING  
MACHINES, MASKS, GLOVES, WIRING  
STOOLS, BRUSHES, FINISHING MACHINES,  
&c. &c.



HAYWARD TYLER & CO., LONDON.



SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM  
which ensures their arrival in dry  
and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the  
Office of this Paper, or from  
**SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,**  
Reading, near London, England.  
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must  
accompany every order.

Bm77 Im 1y 3mc78

**OAKEY'S  
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH**

PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE. A SCRAPER AND BLUNT LEATHER BOARD. KNIVES CONSTANTLY SHARPENED WITH IT. A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D. EACH; AND TINS, 5D., 1/-, 2/- AND 3/- EACH.

**OAKEY'S  
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS**

PREVENTS FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO THE KNIFE. OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH SHOULD NOT BE USED WITH HIS BOARD.

**OAKEY'S  
SILVERSURTHS SOAP**

(NON-MERCURIAL).  
FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, PLATE GLASS, &c. TABLETS 5D. EACH.

**OAKEY'S  
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD**

In Solid Blocks—1D., 2D., 4D. EACH, & 12 BOXES.

**JOHN OAKEY & SONS  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
WELLINGTON BACKED LEAD**

WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.  
3mc77 1w 52t 2mc78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern  
Times!

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoon Mahomet to inform the Fakie that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

**SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN  
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT**

is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, towels, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

## Intimations.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S  
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S  
STORES.**

Nine Prize Medals, Paris, Vienna, and Philadelphia.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,  
Jams and Jellies,  
ORANGE MARMALADE,  
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits,  
PURÉ SALAD OIL,  
Mustard, Vinegar,  
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,  
Fresh Salmon and Herrings,  
HERRINGS, A LA SARDINE,  
Yarmouth Blusters,  
BLACKWALL WHITEBAK,  
Prepared Soups, in Tins,  
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,  
Hams and Bacon, in Tins,  
PRESERVED CHEESE,  
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages,  
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,  
Yorkshire Game and Pork Pies,  
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,  
Plum puddings,  
LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

**CAUTION.**  
To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should invariably be destroyed when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**  
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,  
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.  
16jun77 1w 52t 15mc78

**Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,  
Auge, Coughs, Colds, &c.**

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S  
CHLORODYNE**  
(Ex Army Med. Staff)  
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY  
GENUINE.

**CAUTION.**—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's. See Times, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvelous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hydrocephalus, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne. See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay: "Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sol Manufacturer—  
J. T. DAVENPORT,  
88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

2lap77 1w 26t 20mc78

**DINNEFORD'S  
SOLUTION OF  
MAGNESIA.**

The Best Remedy For  
Acidity of the Stomach, Heart  
burn, Headache, Gout and  
Indigestion.

And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN and INFANTS, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

**DINNEFORD & CO.,  
CHEMISTS, LONDON.**

And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S

**MAGNESIA.**

Sold by all Stationers in China and India and throughout the World.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.  
Bm77 1w 52t 25mc78

## Intimations.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

**N**either the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ROSINA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

HANNAH LAW, British ship, Captain R. Greig.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HIBERNIA, British brig, Capt. T. A. Koch—Laudstein & Co.

ECHO, British barque, Captain Tozer—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

ROBERT HENDERSON, British barque, Capt. John J. Gurn—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

BROWN BROTHERS, American ship, Capt. D. S. Goodell.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John C. Dawes—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m. sloop, Capt. Wm. Wright—Borneo Co., Limited.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
**W**ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

## To-day's Advertisements.

**FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.**

The Steamship  
"YESO,"  
Capt. S. ASHTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 26th Instant, at Noon, instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877. Je23

**FOR NEW YORK.**

The 41 American Schooner  
"PANOLA,"  
Capt. Wm. Lunn, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.

For Freight, apply to

TURNER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877. Je26

**FOR FOOCHOW.**

The 41 British Schooner  
"TRELEVEN FAMILY,"  
will have immediate despatch.  
For Freight, apply to

TURNER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877. Je26

**GERMAN STEAMER BELLONA,**  
AHRENS, Master, FROM HAMBURG via  
SINGAPORE.

**O**ONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above  
Steamer are hereby informed, that  
their Goods are being landed and stored at  
their risk in the Godowns of the Under-  
signed, from whence delivery may be ob-  
tained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of  
their Goods from the Boats alongside the  
Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 30th  
Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless  
notice to the contrary is given before Noon  
To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

WM. PUSTAU & CO.,  
Agents, S. S. Bellona.  
Hongkong, June 23, 1877. Je30

**NOTICE.**

**M**R. F. C. DITTMER is authorized to  
Sign our Firm per Procurator.  
SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

**THE GIANT CHANG OUTDONE.**

LAST APPEARANCE—FOR  
FOUR DAYS ONLY, FROM THURSDAY,  
THE 21ST INST.

**Y**OW SHAN, the Great CHINESE

GIANT of Modern Times, is now on  
EXHIBITION at the HONGKONG  
HOTEL at All Hours in the Day and  
Evening. This Giant is well-proportioned,  
and in regard to size and general appear-  
ance beats CHANG hollow. He is a native  
of Kwang-si, and is only 22 years of age.  
Such a Giant is not to be often met with,  
and he has had the honour of appearing  
before His Excellency POPP HENRY, C.M.C.,  
at Government House.

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

Tickets to be obtained at the HONGKONG  
HOTEL BAR.  
Hongkong, June 23, 1877. Je23

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

JUNE 22, SPARTAN, British steamer, 387,  
John Cooper, Saigon June 18, Rice.—JAN-  
DINE MATHERSON & Co.

JUNE 22, BELLENA, German steamer, 688,  
F. Ahrens, Hamburg May 8, via ports of  
call, and Singapore June 16, General.—  
WM. PUSTAU & Co.

JUNE 23, YESSO, British steamer, 800,  
S. Ashton, Foochow June 20, Amoy 21, and  
Swatow 22, General—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK  
& Co.

JUNE 23, VISCOUNT MACDUFF, British 3-m.  
schooner, 288, W. Wright, Newchwang  
May 26, Beans—BOERKE Co., LIMITED.

## DEPARTURES.

JUNE 23, CHRISTOFORO COLUMBO, Ital. corv.,  
for a Cruise.

23, AMAZON, for Marseilles, ad.

23, Funching, for Shanghai.

23, PEDESTAL, for Manila.

23, CHEUNG HOOK KIAN, for Swatow.

23, A. E. VIDAL, for Tientsin.

23, HONGKONG, for Foochow.

## CLEARED.

Iris, for Touren.  
Washi, for Hoihow.  
Diamond, for Foochow.  
Ambato, for Saigon.  
Carisbole, for Swatow.  
Da'e, for Bangkok.  
Mecca, for Saigon.

CAP HORN, for Whampoa.

Leicester, for Kobe.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per Yesso, from Coast Ports, Capt.

Riddell, 1 European deck, and 100 Chinese.

Per Spartan, from Saigon, 30 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per Amazon, for Saigon, Revd. Combes,

and 5 Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs

Sayle, Fulton, and 3 Chinese; for Mar-

sailles, Mr. and Mrs. Siegfried and child,

Messrs. Boroski, Kosz, Cabon, Gutier-

re, Carlos, Roberto, Ryak and Anderson

—From Shanghai: for Saigon, Mr. Francois

Goff; for Marseilles, Mr. Frank Gilman

and Roved, Pére Fancal.—From Yoko-

hama: for Batavia, Mr. Leon Harris;

for Suez, Mr. Banfater; for Marseilles, Messrs

Tekamura, Yamamoto, H. Kawado, Prince

de Takugawa, and Mr. N. Okubo.

Per Cheung Hock Kian, for Swatow, 500

Chinese.

Per Funching, for Shanghai, 75 Chinese.

Per A. E. VIDAL, for Tientsin, 3 Chinese.

Per Hongkong, for Foochow, 2 Euro-

peans.

## TO DEPART.

Per Washi, for Hoihow, Messrs. Miquel,

Lardier, Mutel (French Missionaries), and

Herton, and 30 Chinese.

Per Mecca, for Saigon, 30 Chinese.

Per Carrisbrooke, for Swatow, 511 Chi-

nese.

Per Dale, for Bangkok, 61 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British steamer Spartan reports:

At 10 p.m. of the 21st, passed a schooner

rigged steamer with white funnel and black

top bound South.

The British steamer Yesso reports:

Light S. and S.S.W. winds and fine wea-

ther. In Foochow.—Sir. Fleurs Castle,

Viking, Penguin, Scindia, Europe, Han-

kwang and Conquest.—In Amoy.—Sir.

Teviot, and H.M.S. Hornet.

In Swatow:—Sir. Tunis and Norma.

The British 3-masted schooner Viscount

Macduff reports: South-westerly wind

greater part of passage with strong currents

to N.E., last few days variable.

## CARGO.

Per Amazon, for Continent, 124 bales

Silk, 380 bales Cocoons, 81 bales Waste

Silk, 14 cases Silks, 250 half-chests, 1,000

boxes, and 500 pkgs. Tea, and 477 pkgs.

Sundries. For London, 187 bales Silk, 81

bales Waste Silk, 28 cases Silks, 4,848 half-

chessts and 8,681 boxes Tea, and 145 pkgs.

Sundries.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:

FOR SAIGON.—

Per MECCA, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the

24th inst.

FOR MANILA.—

Per HOLYROOD, at 8.30 p.m., on Mon-

day, the 25th inst.

FOR YOKOHAMA.—

Per STATE OF LOUISIANA, at 8.30

p.m., on Monday, the 25th inst.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—

Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday,

the 23rd inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—

The English Contract Packet TEHERAN

will be despatched with the Mails

for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the

30th Inst.

The following will be the hours of closing

the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 29th Inst.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes,

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT

Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 30th Inst.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of

Stamps, Registry of Letters, and

Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late

Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with

LATE FEE of 18 cents extra

to Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes

entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only

&lt;p

## THE CHINA MAIL.

The Human Society turned out for rocket practicals this evening at five o'clock. They took up a position on the piece of open ground beyond the Pier and endeavoured to make a connection with a schooner. The first rocket fell wide of the mark, but the second went within a few feet of her bowsprit. After consultation it was decided to put the line on board and through the manoeuvres, but it was then found that the hauling line was much too short and so that even if the connection had been made in the regular manner they could not have proceeded further with the drift. It is as well these defects are discovered before the apparatus is really required for use; at the same time we think that the members would do well to try a shorter range, as we may suppose that vessels requiring their help will most likely be aground.

"The annual fortnightly Entertainment will be given at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next, commencing at half past 8; admission being free as hitherto. The programme is as follows:

- 1—Piano Solo, Overture, "Il Turco in Italia."
- 2—Song.
- 3—Song, "Come to the Window, Nellie."
- 4—Violin Solo, "The Carnival of Venice."
- 5—Residing.
- 6—Song, "Be kind to Mother when I'm gone."
- 7—Reading, "How he pitied the poor blind."
- 8—Piano Solo.
- 9—Song, "My old Kentucky home."
- 10—Reading.
- 11—Hornpipe.
- 12—Song, "The Stage-struck Hero."

## GIANTS IN THESE DAYS.

Many of our readers both here and at home may remember the great giant Chang, who, having descended upon us from the Northern Provinces of China, proceeded to make a tour of the world, exhibiting here his gigantic bulk and 12-foot bedsteads ere he moved onwards to the glories of the Egyptian Hall. It is just possible that giants—like many other monstrosities—may be indigenous to this part of the world, notwithstanding that the average height of the Celestials is considerably under that of most foreign races. The legends, folk-lore and fiction of China would certainly favour this theory, revealing as they do in representations of overgrown figures of men, who, on the ground of sheer strength and enormous size, work their own sweet will upon all around them. In actual life also we ever and anon find the raw materials for practically illustrating what these piazzantries of the Titans might have been. The real giant of these days, however, is somewhat disappointing. He is a quiet, matter-of-fact, unimpassioned, and almost common-looking overgrown man. He does not carry a spear like a weaver's beam, nor does he perform any of those wonderful feats of strength which shook the earth, while they relieved the oppressed and floored the oppressor, as of old. The romance is all shaken out of the subject by the business notice of "Admission Fifty cents."

This being so, it may interest our readers to record the advent of another Chinese Goliath, by name Yow Shan, who is now holding his Court in the largest Hotel here. Yow Shan, by his own account, is twenty-two years of age, a native of Kwangsi, comes of a well-to-do family, and is the large owner of a small farm. His ancestors have for several generations lived in Kwangsi, but the family was originally founded in a village called Loong Shan, in the Shantung district of the Kwangtung Province. To this village the great young man returned last year, and he is now on a visit to some friends in Hongkong. The story which the giant relates by way of explanation or apology for his extraordinary size partakes somewhat of the miraculous—is, in fact, slightly "fishy" in a metaphorically as well as literal sense. He was not, he asserts, unusually big when a child; while his parents and the other members of the Shan family are merely mortal of the most ordinary proportions. Up to the time when Yow attained his seventeenth or eighteenth year, he was a lad in no way remarkable for size or height; but here the fish-story comes in. One day he went to wash in the stream, and caught a fish that was scaleless and on eating the same, he became violently ill and remained so for two months. When he recovered he found that he had made a pretty fair start in growth—was, like Mrs. Arris, almost "swelling visibly"—and he has made such progress ever since that he now stands 8 feet 3 inches in height. He said he grew at the rate of about three or four inches a year, and the growth was observed to be invariably most speedy immediately after an attack of illness. The "growing boy," indeed, is still growing, and no one can say where or when he may stop; since last year he has added two inches to his stature; and as he is not at present in a very good state of health, it may be presumed that the growing energy is in full play. As compared with Chang, who was fully developed and in the prime of life, Yow Shan is thin and unsymmetrical, though he may yet develop into a finely-rounded and well-proportioned Titan. He is much longer in the legs than Chang, but he is comparatively weak in the upper part of the body and is not by any means strong in the chest. His head is not much, if any, larger than the usual size, and this he attributes to a very peculiar incident in the fish-story above alluded to. Having thrown away the head of the fish, it was picked up and eaten by a dog. The poor dog's head at once became so enormously large that the dog had

to be killed. Therefore, saith Yow Shan, though his body grows in an extraordinary manner, his head remains as it was—the unfortunate dog having absorbed all the element of growth from that quarter. His feet and hands are enormous, while his arms, though unusually long, are by no means strong in proportion. However much of the giant's autobiography may be admitted as true, Yow Shan certainly presents the appearance of a giant to whom there is much room for improvement; and if, as is probable, he succeeds in growing himself into a matured and perfect colossus, he will be one of the most remarkable physical developments of the age. That a reasonable amount of pains are being taken to attain this end is apparent from the fact that, as far as he is at present, he daily consumes a bucketful of rice which would tax the digestive powers of several ordinary men.

Police Intelligence.  
(Before James Russell, Esq.)

June 23, 1877.

MENDICANCY.

Chun Asang, a coolie, was arrested by order of Mr MacEwen, for beggary in the street. The defendant, however, turned out to be no beggar, but was engaged in picking up old papers in the street. Discharged.

ASSAULT.

James Moquigas, Private, No. 583, of H. M. 28th Regiment, was charged by Lam Ahip, a money-changer at Queen's Road Central. The defendant went to buy some tobacco at the money-changer's, and the quarrel arose from a dispute as to payment. The complainant claimed that the defendant had not paid enough, while the defendant asserted that he had paid too much. The one complained that the soldier struck him with a stick which cut his head, and the other urged that the money-changer struck him first with an absconder. The defendant was fined \$1. Lieutenant Buckle attended to give the defendant a good character.

AN INCONVENIENT DISPUTE.

Xuen Aking, a cook, was charged by Mr. Wm. Keller, an employé at the East Point Distillery, under the following circumstances. The complainant stated that yesterday at 8 o'clock the defendant came to him and said he wanted money for "chow." The complainant told him that he had no time, but that he was to get chow and that he would pay him to-day. A friend of Mr. Keller's tiffined with him, and they together paid \$42 for everything connected with "chow." He had paid the defendant \$31 already for the month. When he came home last night at 8.30, he saw the knives and forks but no dinner, and the boy told him that the cook had gone away. He went to the kitchen and found everything was cleaned away. This morning the complainant went to No. 1 Station and made a report. He had no dinner last night, and no breakfast this morning. The pots and pans in the kitchen belonged to the complainant.

The defendant said he agreed with the complainant to supply the "chow" for \$42 and had received \$31 on account. On the 22nd he told the complainant that he had no money to "buy chow," and was told "never mind the chow." Remanded till the 25th, personal bail being accepted. in \$10.

## Canton.

11 p.m. 22nd June, 1877.

Referring to note of last evening, atmospheric indications are not reassuring; but suggest, rather, precautionary vigilance in observing changes during the immediate future or until the S. W. monsoon recurs.

Further particulars of the calamity at Leen Chow are transpiring here; including the drowning of a military Mandarin from this district, and confirmation of the almost incredible rise of the water of the river at the narrow gorge in the hills as 31 feet. A Missionary Gentleman and Lady, just returned from a professional tour in the districts S. W. of this City, report the submergence of much of that portion of the country, and their consequent inability to gain access to some towns, whose gates were kept closed to exclude both floods and robbery; they, however, found the respectable classes of the people, generally, well affected.

## Swatow.

20th June, 1877.

Charterers Effectuated.—German barque Tekli, 8,000 tons, to Tientsin, Newchwang and back, 52 cents per picul, 32 lay-days; German barque Condor, 5,600 piculs, if Chefoo to Swatow, 24 cents per picul, if Newchwang to Swatow, 28 cents per picul, 18 lay-days.

Arrivals.—June 14, Fei Hoo (H.I.C.M.S.) from Hongkong, Douglas from Coast Ports; 16, Condor from Chefoo; Fei Hoo (H.I.C.M.S.) from Hongkong, Sea Gull from wreck of Japan; 16, Chefoo from Shanghai; 18, Lulu from Chefoo; 19, Sea Gull from Sea, Fröhlich from Keeling, Mary Blair from Newchwang; 20, Ling Feng (H.I.C.M.S.) from Hongkong, Namao from Coast Ports, and Esperance from Chefoo.

Departures.—June 14, Hornet (H.M.S.) for Amoy, Hermine for Chefoo, Douglas for Hongkong; 15, Vessel to Coast Ports, Howang for Shanghai; 16, Norma for Hongkong; 18, Fei Hoo (H.I.C.M.S.) for Amoy, Swatow for Shanghai; 19, Sea Gull for Sea; 20, Chefoo for Shanghai, and Namea for Hongkong.

Vessels in Harbour.—Steamer: Sea Gull, Sailing: Alice Mary, Mary Blair, Lulu, Fröhlich, Condor, Tekli, Princess Seraphim, and Esperance. Men-of-war: H.I.C.M.S. Chonito, Ling Feng, and H.M.S. Nassau.

## Formosa.

We learn that a proclamation of which the following is a translation has been extensively circulated in the neighbourhood of Takow and in South Formosa generally:

## PROCLAMATION BY THE TAOTAI OF FORMOSA WITH REFERENCE TO THE INTRODUCTION OF TELEGRAPHES INTO THE LAND.

The roads joining the northern and southern ends of Formosa being from their necessary windings of great length, the communication of intelligence becomes

able to interruption; and although couriers have been established along the roads, the transmission of news continues nevertheless to lack the quality of rapidity. Having had the honour to learn in that same occasion given by His Throne for the formation of telegraphs in Formosa, the entire scheme of which is to be carried into effect by the Chinese authorities themselves alone—and even the mechanics to be employed (and to be Chinese subjects)—the Taotai has despatched officers to survey a route between the Prefectural City and Takow, between which will be the first line. This will be continued to other places, and sections will be put up in the future as required. As intelligence of importance will be transmittable in a few seconds, and as mercantile men who may wish to communicate news will also be able to send messages along the wire from such places and at such times as they may please, both officials and people will, it is presumed, be benefited.

Knowing, however, that things that one is not accustomed to are apt to cause suspicion to spring into existence, the Taotai now issues this proclamation, with the contents of which he expects the entire military and civilian population under his charge to make themselves acquainted. Be it now known to you that the scheme for the formation of telegraphs between the north and south of Formosa has already received the Imperial sanction; that it is to be entirely in the hands of the local Chinese officials; that it will not have the slightest prejudicial effect on the people, but will rather bring advantage to them; and that such persons as, not caring for the security of the telegraphs, will wantonly obstruct them, or will secretly steal the materials, will assuredly, when discovered, be at once arrested and punished. Not the slightest forbearance will be extended to them. Give heed hereunto! Very important! A special proclamation!

23rd May, 1877.

FROM SWATOW TO CANTON.

(Continued.)

Descending the pass on the other side we found ourselves for some miles moving in a valley of paddy-fields and mud cottages alongside a tributary of the river for which we were steering our course. In some places the bed of the stream was very wide, though recent drought had reduced the actual flow of water to its narrowest limits. However at one point in the valley we had to cross a long wooden bridge, without railing like the generality of Chinese bridges, and in the middle about fifty feet from the ground. We at first thought of dismounting from the chair and finding our own way across, but the bridge was six planks (about a foot each) in width, and did not seem at all formidable at the shore end. Neither should we, more or less accustomed by this time to dizzy heights, have experienced any discomfort even at the highest elevation, had not a string of coolies carrying large mat packages calmly started to meet us from the other end when we were about one-third of the way across. We had seen these coolies on the opposite side and had given them credit for sense enough to wait until our chair had passed the bridge before coming on themselves. Not a bit of it. Chinaman-like they accepted the risk, leaving the issue to fate; and stepped lightly towards us as if it was the merest trifle in the world. And it might have been to them, sure-footed mountaineers, and pedestrians to boot. But to us, whose youth knew no steeper or more dangerous climb than the kerb-stones of Holborn Hill, and suspended as we were between the shoulders of two tall men fifty feet above the dry gravelly bed of a river with nothing but a few narrow planks between us and the infinite, which scant allowance we were now to reduce by just one half—to us, indeed, the prospect was anything but reassuring. At such junctures we always fancy that the senses of seeing and hearing—especially the latter—are very much intensified. The eye seems to take in the minutest details, and the ear to note every rustle that stirs the air. This may or may not be sheer imagination; at any rate the coolies approached nearer and nearer in their dread march until we were temporarily relieved by seeing them put down their packages on the bridge, as we thought at the moment, to allow us to pass them more easily, but really to get a prolonged view of the outlandish creature in the chair. Our chair-bearers went on without relaxing their pace. We grazed by the first three or four packages, having about 6 of an inch to the good, the eyes of every gaping coolie fixed upon us in a strong idiotic stare, when we saw about two yards ahead a package which the careless owner—how we excommunicated him internally—had put down cornerwise, and against which our own acute sense of sight told us we must inevitably bump. We were not tongue-tied; we could have spoken when first noticed it, but the recollection flashed across us that the bearers were Hakkas and would not understand a word. To speak might flury them, and would certainly flury us; so we decided to go on, revolving even in the short space of two yards the best method of escape, how to throw ourselves over the side of the chair as the chair itself was going over the side of the bridge, what to clutch at, and similar desperate particulars. Meanwhile, our time was at hand. The chair, as we had foreseen, struck to our ears, crashed like thunder—against the corner of the misplaced package. The chair shivered from one end to the other, and the coolies were stopped short, for the package was heavy and did not yield an inch. We experienced a violent rush of blood to the head, over which we had little or no control, probably because the issue was so absolutely in the hands of others. However, the coolies steadied themselves without any apparent effort; the dead whose carelessness had caused us so many seconds of unutterable discomfort straightened his package to a line with the others, and we crossed the bridge in safety.

As a relief to the above scene we forthwith met two men carrying a pig in a bamboo cage shaped like a sausages. The pig's four legs hung down through the large meshes of the cage, and the expression on its face was ludicrous in the extreme. This may be the usual way of carrying pigs in the Kiang-tung province. We hope it is, and that the practice will some day become general in the empire; for it is infinitely more humane than the northern system of tying the wretched animal's four feet together and carrying it on a pole with its back downwards. Shortly after this we reached the Half-way House, where the chair-coolies are in the habit of taking their midday meal. It reminded us of another Half-way House where we had once refreshed ourselves with bread and cheese and milk while passing through the beautiful coun-

try of Bridgashamshire. That establishment was called by the singular name of the Five Alls, which was most obligingly explained to us by a little tipsy reveller at the bar who told us he was a native of the place. "You see," said he, "the king governs all, the soldier fights for all, the person prays for all; the doctor heals us all, and the lawyer cheats us all." And so they call this house the Five Alls, and I should be much pleased, Six, to join my friend Bill here in drinking your very good health." No bread, no cheese, no beer, satisfied the craving stomach at this Half-way House, separated by ten-thousand miles of sea and sky from that; neither found we here any upbraided Bao-chuanian to amuse us with his drunken wit. The coolies settled themselves down to their ride and fat pork and sweet potatoes, most of them finishing up with a whiff of the invigorating opium-pipe. We walked on ahead, vainly hoping to escape the little crowd and take a quiet lunch in peace. But the people would not hear of it; they determined to interview us, and closely followed at our heels. Finally we scrambled up a steep piece of rock, and there, partly hidden by a large tree and partly by our own umbrella, we managed to bolt three hard-boiled eggs, a piece of seed-cake, and half a tumbler of sherry. On we went again, up hill and down dale, but always along an excellent road which left nothing to desire. Houses became more numerous and of more extensive proportions. They were all built in the form of a square with a small courtyard in the middle, but not a single window or opening of any kind in the outer walls except one entrance protected always by a most substantial looking door. This told its own tale; and in the plan of these detached and often solitary homesteads we read many a melancholy tale of sacked houses, murdered families, and scattered household gods. Another strange phenomenon here presented itself for solution—suddenly and largely increased percentage of beggars. Even on the watch to discover the real standard of material prosperity now enjoyed by the people of China, we had kept a careful account of the beggars seen with our own eyes between Swatow and the furthest point we had reached by water, namely Chien-chi, including our visit to the city of Kia-ying Chou. So far the number had amounted to only five. The people of Kia-ying Chou and its vicinity appeared indeed to be miserably poor; but poverty and starvation are not synonymous, and what we saw of the city supplied us only with a single example of the "rice-seeker" ("fao-fan-teh"). It was after passing the temple of Han Wen-kung, situated by the way, exactly on the boundary line between the districts of Ch'ang-le and Lung-ch'ien-chu, that we were startled from a dream of full stomachs by an endless panorama of destitution. We calculated we met one beggar to every hundred yards; and not throughout the eleven or twelve miles of road which led from Ching-chi to the temple we had not seen a solitary one. It was still a problem to us when the chair-coolies put on a sudden spurt, hurried through the busy town of Lao-lung, and put us on board a large passenger-boat which was there awaiting our arrival. The first thing we did was to come into violent collision with the roof which was just about two inches too low; and this following on the fact that our chair had passed the bridge before coming on themselves. Not a bit of it. Chinaman-like they accepted the risk, only to be removed by a well-starched Zheng-hua is the best—glass of soda-water. The next thing we did was to gaze reproachfully at the beam which had scattered our few remaining ideas, when lo! we behold thereon a scroll of red paper bearing the usual words of welcome:

## T'ai-fou kien-hsi.

Joy when you raise your head,  
and the bump we had to show on the top of  
ours formed an excellent commentary upon  
the text. Apropos of the relative height of  
Chinese and Europeans, a Chinaman informed us only the other day that his own people were once tall and muscular, but that they had sadly deteriorated in the last few hundred years. The giants-in-those-days theory is of course common to China with the rest of the world; unfortunately they have no skeletons or armour or gauntlets of the heroes of old to show them how utterly unfounded that theory is, for though Chinese civilisation may have remained stationary for many centuries we cannot believe it has ever lost a position once occupied. The Chinese themselves are never tired of salvaging the wounds of to-day by a reference to their glorious Past. We laugh in our sleeve whenever we see them laying on thick layers of the unctuous flattery to their souls. We believe that at the brightest epochs of Chinese history the standard of moral purity, intellectual culture, and physical comfort, was never higher than it is at this moment, and that every day which dawns upon China is raising it more and more. The *ludator temporis acti*, otherwise known as the celebrated character in *Gil Blas* who insisted that the peaches of his youth were finer than those of his old age, is positively the rule in China instead of being as he now is with us a rare and almost extinct species. With us no one is fool enough to wish that he had lived in the days of King Alfred or under the rule of Good Queen Bess. If he regrets at all his existence in the whirl and rush of the nineteenth century, it is because he had ahead of him two hundred years even to a further development of the resources of man and a final settlement of several undecided, though hardly doubtful, questions of the day. Till this time the evening has been ebbing fast away. We have given up all chance of leaving till the morning, and devote ourselves to settling down. The boat is so large that it carries us, servants and all. A partition in the middle leaves ample space at our end for a sitting-room and bed-room with an imaginary line of demarcation between. Beyond these, and fenced off by a sliding door, is the family oratory with a small altar in it on which already smoke various offerings of pork and vegetables by the dim light of three tiny red candles. A horrid thought arises within us simultaneously with a common and well-known Chinese proverb. We plan a sacrifice of the deepest dye, and the proverb guides us to our prey. We want a bath-room; and that sacred chamber, scene of so many heartfelt invocations and vows of incense to the nostrils of the spirit, seems to be marked by destiny for our own. The Chinese themselves say that

## Money can move the gods.

Ch'en kung t'ing ch'ien.

and we determined at once to put the practical value of this saying to what we imagined would be a crucial test. Need we relate the issue of our scheme? Need we inform the reader that with the aid of one shining, ringing, life-inspiring Mexican dollar, the gods were moved; and that there, in the very presence-chamber of the Empress of the Sky, were our barbarian abductions performed?

the Dues as heretofore at their own arbitrary estimate. Another matter upon which the Maritime world feels that it has not been fairly dealt with is the non-restitution by the company of the excess Dues levied between the 1st July, 1872, and the 25th April, 1874.

It may be remembered that one of the first questions taken into consideration by the commission was the legality or otherwise of the method of charging upon the gross tonnage, and that the commission (composed partly of eminent jurists) unanimously decided that it was neither legal nor warranted by the company's concession. This view was subsequently distinctly expressed by the present Secretary of Foreign Affairs. Yet in spite of this the company has steadily refused to repay the amounts thus improperly extorted. From a legal point of view their liability cannot be open to doubt. These sums, it should be remarked, were all paid under protest, and the reason why no steps have been taken to enforce the claims is attributable less to any misgiving as to their validity than to the want of a complete tribunal in which to enforce them. This difficulty, however, no longer exists, since the establishment of the new International Tribunals, which, however incapable of dealing with matters relating to the Government, are daily exercising unquestioned jurisdiction over the Canal Company. There is, I am informed, an association of Shipowners formed for the purpose of trying representative cases, which will settle the question once for all; and it only requires the support of a sufficient number of the parties interested to bring about a successful result. Should one case be decided against the company, and it is hard to see how it can otherwise, the amounts to be refunded will be such as to seriously affect the financial position of the company, at all events, for a time. In considering the position of M. de Lesseps' undertaking from a monetary point of view, the obligation imposed on Colonel Stokes's convention to spend a million of francs a year for improvements must not be lost sight of. The most important of the additional works, viz., the enlargement of the Harbour of Port Said, is, I believe, in immediate contemplation, and the occupants of the land to be dredged away received notices to quit on the 31st of March last. With reference to the other works, viz., the revetting the banks with stone, the enlargement of the sidings, &c., upon the promise of which the prolongation of the surtax was agreed to—it is to be hoped, that a proper supervision will be exercised in the interests of the Shipowners, out of whose pockets the expenses are to be defrayed. Considering the prospects of the Canal generally, it is impossible to speak otherwise than favourably. The receipts in February were 3,162,000, or half a million more than during the corresponding period of last year; and there is but little doubt that the new fresh water canal uniting Cairo with Ismailia will bring a considerable amount of additional traffic from the interior. At the present moment, however, the political as well as the financial aspect of the Canal promises to become a matter of considerable importance, and it may not unlikely give rise to some interesting questions of International Law.

In the event of a Russian blockade of Port Said being established, as is quite within the bounds of possibility, it is difficult to see what remedy beyond that of diplomatic remonstrance the other Powers would have. The Canal is necessarily a portion of the territory of the Ottoman Empire, and, as such, liable

## Portfolio.

## APART.

Dear heart, I love thee so;  
I turn my face  
Again, again, each day  
Toward thy far-off place;  
I even note the way  
Of clouds, if thitherward they go;  
I love thee so.

The time, not by my sun  
I count, but thine;  
I keep the reckoning  
By many a precious sign;  
I know so well each thing  
Thou dost; my thought can swift forerun  
Thy later sun.

Oh, why are we apart?  
No storm on  
From atom in the earth  
Remove, but jars the plan  
God fashioned in its birth;  
How dare we break true love's sweet heart,  
Ging apart?

—H. H. in *Atlantic Monthly*.

## JULIA WEEPING.

She by the river sat, and sitting there,  
She wept, and made it deeper by a tear.  
—Herrick.

## HUMAN LIFE.

Human life  
Is like a rain-drop hanging on the bough,  
Amongst the thousand of its sparkling kindred;  
The remnants of some passing thunder-shower,  
Which have their moments, dropping one by one:  
And which shall soonest lose its perilous hold  
We cannot guess.

—Johanna Baillie.

Him that cannot forgive others breaks  
the bridge over which he must pass himself,  
for every man hath need of forgiveness.—  
Lord Herbert.

T'm still observed, those men most vall-  
ant are  
That are modest ere they come to war.  
—Herrick.

Fauns, of all things, is the most power-  
ful incitement to commendable actions,  
and animates us in our enterprises.—*Brygère*.

The passions, like heavy bodies down  
steep hills, once in motion, move them-  
selves, and know no ground but the bot-  
tom.—Fuller.

Those are often raised into the greatest  
transports of mirth who are subject to the  
greatest depressions of melancholy.—Addi-  
son.

"I NEVER knew a man," says an old  
writer, "who could not bear another's mis-  
fortunes perfectly like a Christian;" which  
reminds us of an old lady who thought  
every calamity that happened to herself a  
trial, but every one that happened to her  
friends a judgment.

The man that hails you Tom or Jack,  
And proves by thumps upon your back  
How he esteems your merit,  
Is such a friend that one had need  
Be very much his friend indeed  
To pardon or to bear it.—Copper.

## GOOD MANNERS.

'Tis a rule of manners to avoid exaggera-  
tion. A lady loses as soon as she admires  
too easily and too much. In man or woman,  
the face and the person lose power  
when they are on the strain to express ad-  
miration. A man makes his inferiors his  
superiors by heat. Why need you, who  
are not a gossip, talk as a gossip, and tell  
eagerly what the neighbour or the journals say? State your opinion without apology.  
The attitude is the main point. Assure  
your companion that, come good news or  
come bad, you remain in good heart and  
good mind, which is the best news you can  
possibly communicate.

Self-control is the rule. You have in  
you there a noisy, sensual savage, which  
you are to keep down, and turn all his  
strength to beauty. For example: what a  
senseless and detective is laughter! It  
seems to require several generations of  
education to train a squeaking or a shout-  
ing habit out of man. Sometimes, when  
in almost all expressions the Choctaw and  
the slave have been worked out of him, a  
coarse nature still betrays itself in his com-  
temptible squeaks of joy. The great gain  
is not to shine, not to conquer your com-  
panion—then you learn nothing but conceit  
—but to find a companion who knows what  
you do not; to till with him and be over-  
thrown, horse and foot, with utter destruc-  
tion of all your logic and learning. There  
is a defeat that is useful.

Then you can see the real and the coun-  
terfeit, and will never accept the counter-  
feit again. You will adopt the art of war  
that has defeated you. You will ride to  
battle horse on the very logic which you  
found irresistible. You will accept the  
fertile truth, instead of the solemn, custo-  
mario lie. When people come to see us,  
we foolishly prattle, lest we be inhospitable.  
But things said for conversation are chalk  
egg. Don't say things. What you are  
stands over you the while, and thunders so  
that I cannot hear what you say to the  
contrary.

A lady of my acquaintance said, "I  
don't care so much for what they say as I  
do for what makes them say it." The law  
of the table is beauty—a respect the  
common sort of all the guests. Everything  
is unreasonable which is private to two or  
three or any portion of the company. Tact  
never violates for a moment this law; never  
intrudes the orders of the house, the views  
of the absent, or a tariff of expenses or  
professional privacies; as we say, we never  
"talk shop" before company. Lovers  
abstain from earnest, and later from  
insults, whilst they sit in one parlor with  
common friends. Would we codify the  
laws that should reign in households, and  
whose daily transgression annoys and  
mortifies us, and degrades our household  
life, we must learn to abdicate every day with  
pasty sacrifices. Good manners are made  
up of pasty sacrifices.—Ralph Waldo  
Emerson.

## THE BLUE UMBRELLA.

In the language of commerce, blue, an a  
color, is looking up. Strange as it may  
appear, it has taken mankind over 4,000  
years to discover the merits—the true blue,  
as it were—of the azure ray. This is the  
more strange as nature has set him an  
example of hot love for blue—the blue sky is  
overhead—and three-fourths of the earth's  
surface, "the sea, the blue, lone sea," is  
of that color; and, as an example of the  
eternal fitness of things, the prospect of a  
whole nation looks particularly blue at

present. Blue eyes denote a peaceful tem-  
perament; a blue light ahead signifies that  
all is safety and serenity (on a railroad);  
the famous Blue Laws were solid; sober and  
a nose of blue shows a frigidity of tempera-  
ment that pertains to a dweller in the  
North, as the poet says to the Laplander:

"With blue, cold nose and wrinkled brow—  
Traveler, whence comest thou?"

And, lastly, a man with a habitual blue  
cotton umbrella overhead, is certain to be  
a man of calm, unmiffed demeanor, a man  
whose deportment is as fair above as below  
as his blue umbrella is above his head.

No man with a blue umbrella is ever seen  
in a hurry. He never figures in a divorce  
case. He rarely has a lawsuit, and feverish  
speculation enters not his thoughts. His walk and conversation are alike slow  
and circumspect, and no visionary railroad  
schemes or joint stock companies emanate  
from the head on which descends the sub-  
tle light of a blue cotton umbrella. The  
umbrella that is wildly waved after a  
retreating street car is not blue. No res-  
pectable blue umbrella serves as a prop to  
a man who is vainly searching for a key-  
hole at 2 A.M. It is always the nice,  
modern silk umbrella that is taken by  
mistake. It is the silk umbrella that keeps  
the rain alike from the just and the unjust.  
It is the model umbrella that shields the  
insurance agent, the lightning-rod man,  
and the sewing-machine peddler; and, to  
sum up the evidence, what this country  
wants is to return to the honest and trust-  
worthy shade of the blue cotton umbrella.  
—Detroit Free Press.

## DIRECTING LETTERS.

The New York postoffice has in its em-  
ploy a blind clerk named Stone, whose  
business is to read what to other people is  
utterly unintelligible, and what is still  
more, to write the addresses on envelopes  
in cases where the sender has forgotten  
to do it. Every letter that comes into the  
post-office with a defective or illegible  
supercession is sent directly to him. He  
receives an average of about 600 daily. A  
reporter of the New York World recently  
visited Mr Stone at his desk, and saw him  
performing work that would puzzle many of  
the keenest-eyed post-office experts. Letters  
from German peasants whose relatives have  
emigrated to this country, often come ad-  
dressed like the following, but in German  
script:

Herr Christian Knoebel,  
99 Carroll Street,  
Nord Amerika.

Mr Stone pronounced this among the  
easiest to decipher, as his 31 years' ex-  
perience caused him to remember what cities  
contain a Carroll Street. Then, turning to  
the dictionaries of such cities, he was not  
long in finding "Herr Christian Knoebel."  
Another letter was addressed:

Mister Martin Stopfer,  
Grabsewel Repler-  
Kondl, Stadt, New York,  
America.

"Grabsewel Repler-Kondl" was quickly  
translated by Mr Stone into Crospayville,  
Rensselaer county.

The address of another envelope:

James Mayer,  
New York City Co.,  
Phact Po.

was as speedily rectified by writing Fayette,  
Seneca county, in place of "Cin-Co., Phact  
Po."

Another directed to "Kiwayne, Nord  
America," was dispatched to Kewanee, Ills.  
Still another letter from Fatherland was  
addressed, in German, as follows:

Wohlgeboren  
Herr Josef Dwarah  
Burlington St No 58  
Micagolicke

This was sent without delay to No. 58  
Burlington street, Chicago, Illinois. And  
so there came in the same mail directed to  
"St. Palmes" was sent to St. Paul, Minn.

Italians, who write to their relatives in  
this country, have the peculiarity of writing  
on the envelope the name of every place  
at which their relatives have stopped.  
One of these was as follows:

Al  
Signor Carmine Bonito  
Novye Yorche, Viches Burg  
Mis  
a post  
Ferma.

This was forwarded to Mr Boulza at  
Vicksburg, Miss.

The German who directed his letter to

Friedrich Fritz  
Nutribsch Schenckell  
Amerika

was corrected by Mr Stone, who sent the  
letter to Sharks Hill, New Bridge Post-  
office, Bergen county, N. J. One of the  
bright-eyed clerks was handed a letter  
addressed:

Mademoiselle Sophie Lemieux  
King sex Falls

letter press.

To make the letter all the more "pres-  
ser," the French writer had put on two  
stamps, when only one was required. The  
clerk took the "Post-office Register of the  
United States and Canada," and, after  
looking up every name that King sex Falls  
might stand for, gave it up. The letter  
was then taken to Mr Stone, who said,  
after a single glance at the address, "'Tis  
that letter goes to King's Falls, Province of  
Quebec." The letter had been posted in  
Massachusetts.

## SALVAGE.

THE "CALDERON" V. THE "SARPEDON."

This was a claim of Salvage brought  
on behalf of the Owners, Master, and Crew of  
the Calderon, a screw steamer of 608 tons  
gross and 391 tons net register, with en-  
gines of 50-horse power nominal, against  
the Ocean Steamship Company, the Owners of  
the Sarpedon, an iron screw steamer of  
1,378 gross and 1,585 tons net register; and  
the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and  
China, and the National Bank of India,  
the owners of certain species on board the  
Sarpedon.

The facts of the case were, that the  
Sarpedon, with a crew of 73 hands all to d.,  
15 passengers, and a cargo of tea, general  
goods, and specie to the amount of \$8,000,  
on the 4th of Sept., 1873, at 2 o'clock in  
the morning, on a voyage from Port Said  
to London, was about 85 miles S.W. of  
Usabout, when she came into collision with  
another steamer, the *Vila Davis*, by which  
a hole was made in her port side amidships,  
about 30 feet in length, extending consider-  
ably below the water-line. The side  
on the port side was entirely displaced,  
two of the boats were disabled, and the  
steering gear amidships was smashed. The  
engine-room was instantly filled with water,

and the fire was extinguished. The  
steamer which did the damage passed away  
without rendering any assistance, and the  
crew and passengers of the Sarpedon took  
to the remaining four boats and cleared off  
from the vessel, after firing, rockets, and  
blue lights, which were not answered. At  
daylight, the Calderon, on a voyage from  
London to Lisbon, with a cargo of general  
merchandise, was in sight when the  
Sarpedon was a helpless wreck, although  
still afloat, with 20 inches of water in the  
after hold, 10 inches in the fore cross  
bunker, and in the mainhold, and in spite  
of all efforts to stop it the water gained on  
the ship. The Calderon, seeing the Sarpe-  
don's signals of distress, bore down to her,  
and received the passengers, letters, and  
night boxes of specie on board. The Master  
of the Calderon was then asked to take the  
Sarpedon in tow, and two hawsers were  
passed attached for that purpose; but the  
wind and sea increasing, it was impossible  
to steer the vessel, which was quite unman-  
ageable, and she ranged alongside the  
Calderon, so that it became necessary to  
cut the hawsers in, order to prevent a  
collision. A second attempt was made to  
take her in tow, and although the wind was  
blowing strong and the sea running very  
high, the hawsers were again made fast  
between the two vessels; but the Sarpedon  
was now settling down by the stern, and the  
sea was breaking over her amidships, so  
that it was impossible to tow her, and she  
was abandoned at about 2 P.M. 70 miles to  
the S. W. of Usabout. Eighty-eight persons,  
including four women and four children,  
were taken on board the Calderon from the  
Sarpedon; one of them had a broken leg,  
and several were suffering from injuries or  
illness; and were well and thoroughly armed  
with arms, sword, and pistol.

At length the Calderon received  
intelligence of the movement, and the members

## DEBUT OF NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

The month of October, 1795, opened  
gloomily, darkly and calamitously for Paris.  
The King, Louis XVI., had been executed;  
his Queen, Marie Antoinette, had followed  
him to the scaffold; Robespierre and his  
associates had held the government of France  
until they, in turn, had given of their blood  
to swell the dreadful flood their wild  
fanaticism had poured upon the land; and  
now the National Convention, with Barras  
as its President, sought to govern the realm  
with less of anarchy and more of order,  
looking for the time when they could safely  
abolish the death penalty. But the rank  
and reckless Jacobins, with their entire  
disregard for all things orderly and humane,  
were not crushed out. On the 1st of this  
October of 1795, fully 30,000 of them were  
divided into sections, like the wards of our  
American cities, and this giant insurrection  
was headed by the leaders in these sections.  
In the section called Le Peletier were the  
most influential of these leaders, and there  
was the centre, or focus, of the gathering

and every precaution taken against surprise,  
and against the coming on of mutinies or  
assistance to the enemy.

In the meantime the insurgent sections  
were preparing for the onset. They knew  
that a General Bonaparte, from Toulon, was  
arranging to oppose them, but they laughed  
at the idea. Bah! what could he do against  
the sections of Paris? He could only sum-  
mon the Convention's guard, and for that  
insignificant body they cared nothing. They  
had organized an insurrectionary govern-  
ment; had passed an act outlawing the  
members of the National Convention, and  
had established a court, or tribunal of justice,  
for the trial and punishment of such as  
should persist in restraining their authority.  
When it came to organize for military move-  
ment there were not only Jacobin generals  
of experience and known courage to lead  
them, but many officers of the ultra royalists.

We have spoken of the National Guard as  
being true to the Convention, because when  
they rebelled they ceased to be the national  
troops. But in reality the bulk of what  
might be properly termed the National  
Guard, at least 30,000 of them well officered  
and thoroughly armed, and led by the  
veteran General Damican, were with the  
insurgents.

Napoleon had performed his marvelous  
work during the night of the 4th of October.  
The morning of the 5th dawned upon Paris  
in arms. The alarm bells of the sections  
were ringing, and from many quarters the  
long roll was sounding. The insurgents  
gathered rapidly, mustering at the appointed  
rendezvous, and at an early hour were ready  
to march. Their first point was the Conven-  
tion, which they meant to sweep from  
existence. They laughed to scorn the idea  
of serious resistance from their overwhelm-  
ing numbers. They held in utter contempt  
the few poor troops which the Legislative  
Assembly could muster. At length the  
bugle blast was sounded by Damican's  
herald, and the tens upon tens of thousands  
of the insurrectionary soldiers marched, with  
wild, demoniac shouting, to the work of  
blood and devastation, feeling sure of an  
easy victory.

In the Convention the members, some in  
their seats and some gathering at the windows,  
trembled with alarm. They heard the  
yells of the infuriate mob and knew  
their lives were in the issue. Could their  
young general save them?

Napoleon as he stood by the side of a gun  
near the Tuilleries, looked older than he had  
looked four-and-twenty hours before. Still  
pale, and calm and stern, he stood, resolved,  
to do or die. "Let them strike the first  
blow," he said, and then added, in a manner  
which those who saw and heard never forgot,  
"I will take the responsibility of the second."

For long the insurgents came in sight, in  
screams, plunging masses with muskets sound-  
ing and flags flying; came from every  
quarter, completely filling the streets and  
blocking every avenue. They were eager  
and jubilant, those in the rear trying to get  
to the front that they might have one shot  
at the Convention troops, for they did not  
believe the meagre squad would dare to  
resist the populace of Paris. On, on they  
came, until the heaps of the column were  
in easy range of Napoleon's guns. On, still  
further, hooting and howling and clamoring  
for the blood of the members of the Convention,  
and at length they opened the ball of  
the musketry with a discharge of musketry.

A discharge of musketry from the insur-  
gents! It was the signal of their doom!  
Instantly every cannon, charged to the fullest  
capacity with grape and cannister, and  
commanding every approach, opened a simultaneous,  
well-directed, merciless fire; the well-drilled  
cannoneers reloading with rapidity, and the  
captains of the guns coolly correcting the aim—  
grape and cannister and grape-tearing through  
the crowded masses and cutting down the  
advancing hosts as grain is cut before the  
sweeping scythe. It was terrible—it was  
more than men could endure. Several times,  
under brave and determined leaders, insur-  
gent battalions made a stand and fought  
desperately, but Napoleon, like the genius  
of destruction, seemed ubiquitous. Wherever  
he was needed, there he was sure to be, and  
under his inspiring guidance batteries of  
belching cannon were wheeled into position  
as if by magic; strongholds of the enemy  
were overcome and whole streets were swept  
from end to end.

It was terrible while it lasted; but he is  
truly the most humane who puts the quickest  
possible stop to bloodshed, even though he  
has to fight hard to do it.

In little less than two hours from the  
time of the first discharge of musketry the  
last gun was fired. The victory was won;  
5,000 men had vanquished more than  
40,000. The insurgents were conquered and  
reduced, and the Convention took a new lease  
of power, which it used moderately and with  
clemency toward the fallen foe, and France  
had found her hero.

## THE CHINESE IN PERU.

(Colonial Intelligencer.)  
We have received from our correspondent  
in Peru the following interesting letter  
dated Dec. 5th, 1876:

"From what I have seen of the Chinese  
since my arrival in this country, it is clear  
that so far as they have to do with *haciendas*  
or sugar estates, their lot is about exactly  
the same as that which is attributed to

## To Let.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace, Possession from the 1st June next.  
The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street, Possession from the 1st July next.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 16, 1877.

TO LET.

HOUSE Nos. 8 and 9, Seymour Terrace  
House No. 10, Albany Road, lately  
occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.  
"Blane Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.  
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises No. 39, Queen's Road,  
late in the occupation of THE BORNEO  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Apply to

TURNER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1877.

## POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.  
(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, per *half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

	Letters	Registration	Newspapers	Books & Patterns	Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction.	2	2	2		
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Private Ship.	4	8	2	2	4
Between the above by Contract Mail.	8	8	2	4	4

## Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

## Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

By air other Br. Post.	By sea Letters, 16 Registration, 8 Newspapers, 4 Books and Patterns, 6	12

## Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Letters, 26 22  
Registration, 12 12  
Newspapers, 6 4  
Books and Patterns, 10 8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

Letters, 20 16  
Registration, 12 12  
Newspapers, 6 4  
Books and Patterns, 8 6

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Montevideo, New Granada, Panama, Patagonia, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters, 38 34  
Newspapers, 6 4  
Books and Patterns, 10 8

Registration, None.

Brazil:—

Letters, 32 28  
Registration, 8 8  
Newspapers, 6 4  
Books and Patterns, 8 6

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper. The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unprinted.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unprinted; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inscribed.

A newspaper or packet of newspaper which contains any colouring except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspaper may be above 5 lbs in weight, not above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Drawers.—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bond side wares patterns or samples of merchandise,

Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent; so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of cedar down, raw or thread silk, woolen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bag or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of this kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, odds of various kinds, curvy combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they are packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bag and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone: viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies, India, not being sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—*except those to and through Australia*—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the latter letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

REVISED TARIFF OF CHARGES ON CORRESPONDENCE FORWARDED BY THE ABOVE PACKET TO CANADA, THE WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient American Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c., be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Drawers.—i.e., letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorized to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

Letters, per half ounce.

Hongkong U.S. Stamps cents. cents.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, 12 3

Argentina, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, Panama, 12 5

Hawaii, Newfoundland, 12 6

Guatemala, Marquesas, 12 10

Mexico, Salvador, Tahiti, 12 13

Bolivia, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curacao, Georgetown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, 12 17

West Indies, 12 21

Holilla, Chile, Ecuador, Peru, 12 17

Brazil, Argentina Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay, 12 27

Books and Papers.

Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz., 2 1

Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz.) each Paper, 2

## **Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.**

*Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.*

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.**

  1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

- Section.**

  - 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  - 6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  - 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  - 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	A. ge.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remark
<b>Steamers</b>								
Adria	2 h	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 22	Ah Yon		
Amboto	7 b	Brown	Brit. str.	973	June 21	Meyer & Co.	Shanghai	Wanchai L
Bellona	5 h	Ahrens	Ger. str.	689	June 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Carisbrooke	2 h	Scott	Brit. str.	986	June 22	Bun Hing		
Cheang Hock Kian	2 c	Webb	Brit. str.	956	June 21	Soon Cheong & Co.	Swatow and Amoy	To-day
Cyphrenes	4 c	Wood	Brit. str.	1280	June 20	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Saigon	
Dale	2 b	Thompson	Brit. str.	645	June 18	Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok	
Emuy	...	Blanco	Span. str.	222	June 3	Remedios & Co.	.....	at daylight
Galatea	5 c	Böhme	Ger. str.	1290	June 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	MoD.'s S
Mecca	4 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	687	June 19	Hop Kee & Co.		Ab'deen D
Namos	...	Punchard	Brit. str.	862	June 21	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	
Penedo	5 c	Cain	Brit. str.	652	June 16	A. McG. Heaton	Manila	To-day
Spartan	2 b	Cooper	Brit. str.	987	June 22	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
State of Louisiana	4 c	Johnston	Brit. str.	1216	June 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Yokohama	
Thales	...	Coles	Brit. str.	820	May 29	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	.....	K'loong D
Volga	5 c	Rolland	Fch. str.	1063	June 20	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	Mails
Washi	5 h	Hunter	Brit. str.	265	June 9	Landstein & Co.	Holhow	To-day
W. Cores de Vries	2 h	Welner	Brit. str.	334	June 4	Hok Moh Leong		
Yeaso	5 h	Ashton	Brit. str.	559	June 23	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	26th, noon
Yungching	4 c	Gibbon	Chi. str.	661	June 22	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	To-day
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
A. E. Vidal	8 k	Schreiker	Ger. bqe.	420	June 17	Wieler & Co.	Tientsin	Cleared
A. S. Davis	2 c	Ford	Amer. sh.	1399	June 19	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Anazi	4 k	Hill	Brit. bqe.	488	June 4	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Bianca Pertica	2 c	Taneredi	Ital. bqe.	666	June 22	Landstein & Co.		
Brennero	4 k	Buzzolini	Ital. bqe.	784	June 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Brown Brothers	1 c	Goodell	Amer. sh.	1493	June 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Canton	2 c	Knudsen	Siam. sh.	779	June 22	Chinese		
Cap Horn	3 k	Möller	Ger. bqe.	401	June 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 b	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Chinaman	7 h	McKenzie	Brit. bqe.	690	May 21	Russell & Co.		
Daphne	7 h	Arendrup	Brit. sh.	954	June 13	Meyer & Co.		
Dauphine	...	Lelionnais	Fch. bg.	327	May 28	Order		
Diamant	4 k	Ackemann	Ger. bqe.	296	June 5	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Foochow	
Fleetwing	4 c	Guest	Amer. sh.	829	May 7	Olyphant & Co.	New York	
Formosa	...	Hyland	Brit. bqe.	915	May 29	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	Ab'deen D
Friedrich Perthes	7 c	Kayser	Ger. bqe.	480	June 4	Siemssen & Co.		
Gryfe	4 c	Roberts	Brit. sh.	1068	May 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Harriet N. Carlton	4 c	Harkness	Amer. bqe.	872	May 29	Russell & Co.	Honolulu	
Hannah Law	4 c	Greig	Brit. sh.	1299	April 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Highlander	4 c	Hutchinson	Amer. sh.	1352	May 13	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Hongkong	1 b	Oom	Ger. 3m. sc.	208	May 20	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Foochow	
Iris	4 c	Rüter	Ger. bqe.	508	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Touron	Cleared
Kandanhauer II.	2 k	Zeeth	Dut. sh.	1114	June 16	Melchers & Co.		Cleared
Leicester	8 b	Caddy	Brit. sh.	1809	May 24	Order		
Lizzie H.	3 c	Babson	Amer. bqe.	896	June 6	Melchers & Co.		
Loiterer	8 h		Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Marie Louise	2 c	Guiboux	Fch. bqe.	425	June 22	Carlowitz & Co.		
Matchless	8 c	Dawes	Amer. sh.	1198	June 22	Douglas Lapraik & Co.		
Osaka	8 c	Lowe	Brit. bqe.	527	June 13	Meyer & Co.		
Palestine	3 c	Scoocroft	Brit. bqe.	598	June 5	Melchers & Co.		
Panola	3 k	Lunt	Am. 3m. sc.	597	June 4	Kin-tye-loong		
Polynesia	2 k	Schwauer	Ger. sh.	985	June 16	Siemssen & Co.		
Robt. Henderson	2 c	Gunn	Brit. bqe.	558	June 9	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Roderick Hay	4 k	Nicolson	Brit. bqe.	290	June 8	Chinese		
Rosina	3 k	Hansen	Am. 3m. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rotterdam	3 k	Dik	Dut. bqe.	760	May 25	Melchers & Co.		
Stanfield	4 k	Dudley	Brit. bqe.	576	June 16	Order		
Stracathro	4 c	Millar	Brit. sh.	1159	May 18	Russell & Co.		
Thomas Lord.	3 c	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Treleven Family	8 k	Brown	Brit. sch.	198	June 9	Chinese	New York	
Victory	3 k	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	June 17	Chinese	Tientsin	
<b>WHAMPoa</b>								
Bombay		Smith	Brit. str.	749	May 9	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Hieronymus		Biehl	Ger. bqe.	425	June 21	Wieler & Co.		
Hieronymus		Koch	Brit. bg.	232	June 22	Landstein & Co.		
<b>CANTON</b>								
Ningpo		Cass	Brit. str.	761	June 21	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## **Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.**

<i>Vessel's Name.</i>	<i>Anchor-age.</i>	<i>Flag.</i>	<i>Class.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>H. P.</i>	<i>Date of Arrival.</i>	<i>Commander.</i>
Curlew	5 k	British	gun vessel	774	3	160	May 4	E. J. Church
Hart	6 h	British	gun vessel	465	4	120	May 6	H. N. Hood
Loi Tay	2 c	Annameit	gunboat	1200	...	.....	June 9	M. Letreire
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Moorhen	6 h	British	gunboat	420	4	60	May 28	John Hope
Patino	K. D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	.....	Feb. 28	Rapello
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson

# HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

## CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	Tons.	Captain.	Owners.	Name.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Commander.
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poa Dock Co.	An-lan	431	7	.....	J. Godsill
Fei Wan	.....	.....	Capt. Sands	Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire	Ching-po	150	...	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Ching-ting	.....	...	.....	E. Choy
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Chun-hai	230	6	.....	.....
Lintin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong	Peng-chou-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Powan	1890	Lefevre	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Saada	37	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shen-chi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	.....	Kwok Acheong	Sui-ting	.....	...	.....	Stewart
Spark	140	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Tching-ting	180	6	60	Bessard
White Cloud	280	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.	Tien-po	150	6	.....	C. De Longueville
Total	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong	Wing-po	600	3	150	Lam Man Wo

**WOODHORN SHIPPING IN PORT**  
**JULY 10, 1877.**

SUPPLEMENT TO,  
MERCHANT STEAMERS.

for Wenzel  
Baltazar

- |               |                 |
|---------------|-----------------|
| Delta         | British steamer |
| Gamma         | British steamer |
| Fleurs Castle | for London      |
| *Namoa        | for Hongkong    |
| Penguin       | for London      |
| Viking        | for London      |

**MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS**

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| Afins       | for Melbourne   |
| Carl Ludwig | for Dunedin     |
| Hadda       | German barbecue |
| Rhoda       | for Sydney      |
| Wm. Manson  | for Australia   |
| Woollahra   | for Shanghai    |

MEN-09-174

### **Mosquito**      British gunboat

## SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR

June 16, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS  
from  
Marmara

- |              |            |
|--------------|------------|
| *Amazon      | British    |
| Chin-ss      | Chinese    |
| Dtomed       | for London |
| Europe       | British    |
| Francois I.  | French     |
| Fusiyama     | Chinese    |
| Glenngyle    | for London |
| H. O. Orsted | Danish     |
| Han-kwang    | Chinese    |
| Hanyang      | British    |
| Honan        | Chinese    |
| Kiang-plain  | Chinese    |
| Kiang-wae    | Chinese    |
| Lee Yuen     | Chinese    |
| Nanking      | American   |
| *Ningpo      | British    |
| Sin Nansling | British    |

**MERCHANT STREET**

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| Soochow                   | American        |
| Ta-yeu-fung               | American        |
| Teheran                   | British         |
| Tunzin                    | British         |
| MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS. |                 |
| Albert Victor             | British barque  |
| Alma                      | American barque |
| Carrington                | British barque  |
| Charley                   | British barque  |
| Fitzroy                   | for London      |
| Forward Ho                | for London      |
| H. Brenier                | German schooner |
| John Milton               | British ship    |
| John Nicholson            | British ship    |
| Katie Flickinger          | American barque |
| Lady Bowen                | British barque  |
| Lauderdale                | British ship    |
| Lunan                     | British barque  |
| Oceania                   | British barque  |
| Thermopylae               | British ship    |
| Vesta                     | American barque |

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.									
Corrected to Saturday, June 23, 1877.									
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.									
		PRICE.							
		Highest. Lowest.							
		Cash. Cash.							
<b>Butcher Meat.</b>									
Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	400		Chillies, Dried, .. .	catty 100 —				
„ Ama. Sugar cured, „	300	250		„ Mixed, .. .	70 60				
„ Foochow, . . . „	160	140		„ Red, .. .	160				
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, oy.	160	150		Indian Corn, . . . each	20 —				
Beef Corned, . . . catty	150	140		Curry Stuff, English, . . . catty	40 30				
„ Roast, . . . „	160	140		Egg Plant, . . . „	30 20				
„ Soup, . . . „	100	90		Garlic, (bulb) dried, . . . „	40 30				
„ Steak, . . . „	160	150		Ginger, . . . „	30 20				
Bullocks' Brains, . . . per set	60	50		Greens, White . . . „	10 —				
„ Tongue, fresh, each	275	250		„ Winter course, „	20 15				
„ „ corned, „	320	300		" Horse Radish," S'hal, „	300 250				
„ Head, . . . „	600	500		Lettuce, Chinese . . . „	30 20				
„ Heart, . . . „	150	140		„ English, . . . head	10 —				
„ Hump, Salt . . . „	110	100		Mint, . . . bunch	15 10				
„ Feet, . . . „	50	40		Mushroom, dried, . . . catty	750 650				
„ Kidneys, . . . „	60	50		Onions, Bombay . . . „	60 50				
„ Tail, . . . „	100	90		„ Green . . . „	30 20				
„ Liver, . . . catty	80	60		Parley, Chinese, . . . „	80 60				
„ Tripe (undressed), catty	50	40		„ English, . . . bunch	10 5				
Calves' Head and Feet, set	500	400		Potatoes, Macao, . . . catty	30 20				
Lams, American, . . . lb.	300	280		„ Californian, . . . „	30 20				
„ Chinese, . . . „	180	170		„ Sweet, . . . „	12 10				
„ English . . . „	360	340		Pumpkins, . . . „	20 15				
Button Chop, . . . „	190	180		Radishes, . . . doz.	30 20				
„ Leg, . . . „	190	180		Scallions, . . . catty	25 20				
„ Shoulder, . . . „	140	130		Shalots, . . . „	35 30				
„ Liver, . . . „	180	120		Sesamum, . . . „	120 100				
Pigs' Chitlings, . . . catty	60	50		Spinach, . . . „	30 20				
„ Feet, . . . „	100	90		„ Common, . . . „	25 20				
„ Fry, . . . „	110	100		Squash, bottle . . . „	20 —				
„ Head, . . . „	90	80		Taro (U Tau) . . . „	20 —				
„ Heart, . . . each	60	50		Tomatoes, . . . „	90 50				
„ Kidneys, . . . „	80	70		Turnips, Salt, . . . „	20 10				
„ Livers, . . . lb.	100	80		„ Chinese, . . . catty	15 10				
Pork, Chop, . . . catty	150	140		Vegetable Marrow, . . . „	20 —				
„ Corned, . . . „	130	120		Water Lily Roots, . . . „	80 60				
„ Leg, . . . „	150	140		Water Cress, . . . bunch	20 10				
„ Fat or Lard, . . . „	110	100		Yams, . . . catty	20 10				
Sheep's Head, and Feet, set	340	320		<b>Fruits.</b>					
„ Heart, . . . each	50	40		Aleurites, . . . catty	60 50				
„ Kidneys, . . . „	80	70		Apples, Rose, . . . „	70 50				
Buckling Pigs, . . . „	1750	1000		„ Californian, . . . „	250 —				
Veal, . . . catty	140	120		Bananas, fragrant Punti, „	80 20				
<b>Poultry.</b>				Chestnuts, old, . . . „	120 —				
Japons, . . . catty	250	220		Cocoanuts . . . each	60 50				
Ducks, . . . catty	140	120		Currants, . . . bottle	400 350				
Eggs, Hen . . . doz.	100	—		„ . . . lb.	200 160				
„ Duck . . . „	100	—		Dates, . . . bottle	500 400				
„ Salt . . . „	120	—		Figs, Dried, . . . „	500 400				
Owls, . . . catty	180	160		Ground Nuts, . . . catty	40 30				
Geese, . . . „	120	110		Lemons, . . . „	150 140				
Partridges, . . . each	350	300		„ Green, . . . „	100 90				
Pheasants, Canton, . . . pair	\$1.80	—		Lichees, Dried, . . . „	200 180				
Pigeons, . . . each	150	140		„ Green, . . . „	60 50				
Quail, . . . „	150	—		Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . „	500 400				
Rabbit, . . . „	700	500		Mangoes, Manila, . . . each	60 —				
Turkey, Cock, . . . catty	700	655		„ Anam, . . . „	50 —				
„ Hen, . . . „	500	450		„ Canton, green, catty	60 —				
<b>Fish.</b>				Mangosteen, . . . each	20 —				
Bombay Ducks, new per hundred	350	300		Musk Melons, . . . „	30 —				
Bream, . . . catty	70	60		Olives, green, Punti, . . . catty	60 —				
Codfish, Salt, . . . lb.	160	150		Oranges, (Coolie) Chang . . .	150 120				
Crabs, . . . catty	300	90		„ (Mand.) coolie . . . „	200 —				
Cuttle Fish, . . . „	110	90		Papaw, . . . „	150 130				
Dace, . . . „	90	70		Peaches, Sweet, . . . „	100 80				
Eels, Congor . . . „	90	80		Pears, Nanking, . . . „	300 —				
„ Yellow . . . „	140	120		„ Punti, . . . „	70 50				
Tile Fish, . . . „	90	80		Pine-apples, Punti . . . each	40 30				
Fresh Fish, Large . . . „	110	100		Plantains, common . . . catty	30 20				
„ Small . . . „	80	70		„ fragrant . . . „	40 30				
Frogs, . . . „	160	150		Plums, Dark-red, . . . „	50 40				
Garoupa, . . . „	220	180		„ Yellow, . . . „	40 30				
Herrings, . . . „	100	80		„ Green, . . . „	40 30				
„ smoked . . . box	\$1.00	—		Prunes, Dried, . . . bottle	300 250				
Labrus, . . . catty	100	90		Raisins, Muscatel, . . . bottle	750 600				
Live Fish, . . . „	140	120		„ . . . lb.	200 150				
Lobsters, . . . „	130	120		Salisbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty	70 50				
Mackerel, . . . „	100	90		Sugar Cane, . . . stick	50 30				
Mango Fish, . . . „	120	100		Tamarinds, . . . catty	60 50				
Mullet, . . . „	70	60		Walnuts, . . . „	110 100				
Parrot Fish, . . . „	180	160		Water Chestnuts, Canton „	60 50				
Perch, . . . „	90	80		Water Melon, . . . „	30 —				
Pomfret, . . . „	160	140		<b>Miscellaneous.</b>					
„ Black . . . „	140	120		Allspice, Chinese, . . . bottle	200 —				
Prawns, . . . „	300	200		„ English, . . . „	750 500				
Ray, . . . „	70	60		Barley, . . . picul	1600 1500				
Rock Fish, . . . „	110	90		Bran, . . . picul	1500 1400				
Salmon, Canton, . . . „	110	100		Butter, . . . lb.	600 500				
Salt Fish, . . . „	120	100		Candied Orange Peel, . . . bottle	750 700				
Shark, young . . . „	110	—		„ Lemon, . . . „	750 700				
Shrimps, . . . „	110	80		Capers, . . . „	250 220				
Skate, . . . „	250	200		Charcoal, . . . picul	1080 1000				
Snapper, . . . „	120	110		Cheese, American, . . . lb.	400 350				
Snipe Fish, . . . „	160	—		Cinnamon, . . . catty	300 250				
Soles, Fresh . . . „	160	100		Oltron, . . . „	160 150				
Tench, . . . „	160	110		Cloves, . . . „	700 500				
Turtles, Small . . . „	400	350		Cocoanut Oil, . . . bottle	180 150				
White Bait, . . . „	80	60		Coffee, . . . lb.	230 200				
<b>Vegetables.</b>				Curry Powder, . . . bottle	500 250				
Asparagus, . . . tin	450	400		Firewood, . . . picul	400 350				
Bamboo Shoots, . . . catty	90	80		Flour, . . . catty	40 30				
Beans, sprout, . . . „	80	20		Gram, . . . picul	3000 2700				
„ Bread, . . . „	80	70		Mango Chutney, . . . bottle	500 300				
„ French from Macao „	50	40		Mustard, . . . „	180 160				
„ Long, . . . „	80	20		Nutmegs, . . . each	10 8				
Beet Root, . . . each	20	—		Olive, . . . bottle	250 200				
Bitter Squash, . . . catty	20	—		Paddy, . . . picul	1600 1500				
Brassicas, . . . „	30	—		Pearl Barley, . . . bottle	230 180				
Cabbage, Common, . . . „	80	—		Pepper (whole), . . . catty	270 220				
„ Shanghai, . . . each	140	—		„ (ground), . . . bottle	250 200				
„ Turnip, Bohl each	40	—		Pickles, . . . „	200 180				
„ red for pickling „	60	50		Rice, . . . catty	40 35				
Carrots, Salt . . . catty	25	—		Sago, . . . „	100 80				
Carrots, Fresh, English catty	40	30		Salad Oil, . . . „	250 180				
Celery, Chinese, . . . „	80	—		<b>W. QUINSET, Acting Inspector of Markets.</b>					
Celery, English, . . . „	100	—		Printed and published by Gmo. MURRAY BAIN, at the China Mail Office, No. 2, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.					